

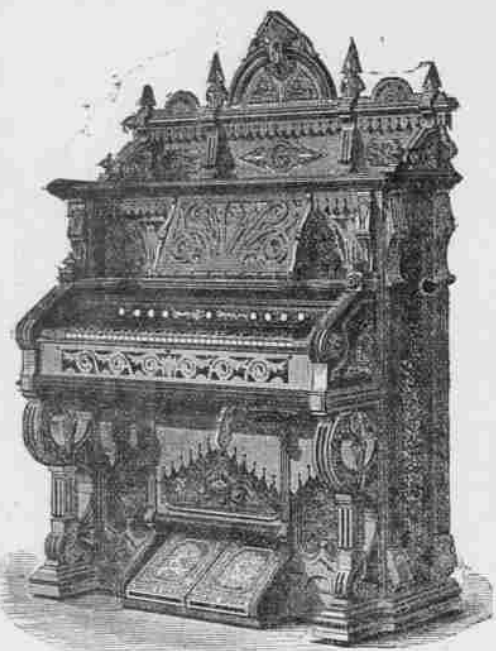
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MORE ON PROTECTION.

Mr. Thompson Again Replies
to Prof. Paul,

AND HIS TALK IS "ALL WOOL."

From His Standpoint the Stock Industries Are Reviewed in a Readable Manner.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

In THE HERALD of February 26th, Mr. Paul makes another vain attempt to correct his former contradictory figures. The first point Mr. Paul tries to make is that I use bad grammar. Has it never entered the upper story of the Salt Lake professor that the readers of THE HERALD discovered that long before he did? It must be very humiliating to the professor to have to write over three columns of his intelligent stuff in a vain effort to demolish, as he is pleased to term it, three-fourths of a column written by one so unlearned; and one article be answered twice, before he thought he had done justice to it. Like the mad bull that has killed his victim, he steps back a few paces and watches, and if it moves, attacks it again. So with the professor; after answering my first article, he folds his arms and leans back and watches, and in this position he sat nearly two weeks. At the expiration of that time, he discovered there was yet life, and, brute like, attacked it the second time. But to solace Mr. Paul, I will inform him that we are going to have an academy here shortly, where I expect to learn better grammar, and then I would suggest that Mr. Paul join a primary arithmetic class, that we may not blunder so in the future. Now, will Mr. Paul please let us know in his next, what connection good or bad grammar has with the growing of wool, or its price? Does it not show rather a weak cause when a writer has to resort to personalities, in trying to gain his point?

I will now quote from the professor's article, but must do so sparingly, lest I encroach on his grammar. He says: "Upon losing his vast army of figures," etc. I have not lost them, but, on the contrary, I have them in black and white, and will once more quote them, or part of them. Mr. Paul says in his first, "We conclude were we to remove the whole tariff on wool, and then pay the wool-growers \$22,000,000 as a bounty, we should save to the country over \$75,000,000 each year." Now, how, in the name of common sense, is the professor going to save that amount when the whole wool production of the United States does not bring that amount laid down in Boston, imported wool included? Does Mr. Paul expect that foreigners will give us their wool and pay us besides? There are no chemicals and dyes to mix in with this lot, as it was wool and wool only. Your "etc." in your next won't stick, as there is no place for it. Right after the word wool, come the words, "and pay the wool-growers \$22,000,000 as a bounty." Now, does the professor mean to pay the wool-growers a bounty on dyes, chemicals and a score of other things? Would it not be a good idea for Mr. Paul to look a little closer home for green people? Perhaps I can aid him a little by relating the following: We had, some years ago, an Indian boy here; he had been bought from the Indians when a babe; as he grew up he imagined he was whiter than his white playmates, and used to call them Indians. One day, however, he climbed on a chair, and took a peen into the mirror. He at once got frightened, and ran to his white mother, told her he had seen an Indian in the glass, and she, sure enough, he had, and a very dark one at that. Now, professor, when you are searching for green people, just look in the glass, but be careful lest you get frightened, as the Indian boy did.

Mr. Paul laments the fact that I have not seen the inside of any work on political economy. Isn't it quite as lamentable that Mr. Paul should come for possession of any cranky works that are so self-contradictory? If I had them in my possession, and got the same results from them as he does, I should at once consign them to the flames. It would be much better for the professor, if he knew something for himself, and did not depend altogether on his standard works.

It seems impossible for Mr. Paul to understand how a \$100,000,000 will be lost to this country if we import our wool instead of growing it ourselves. The explanation, in short, is simply this: when a country imports more than it exports, it is poorer just what ever that amount is; therefore, if we import \$200 worth of products to every \$100 worth we export, we will drain the country of its surplus cash quite as fast as the Treasury is draining it.

But, says Mr. Paul, "We will buy this wool for gold and silver from our mines." Will the professor please point out a single mine that will produce more gold and silver under free trade than under protection. On the contrary, if the tariff is taken off lead, one-half of our gold and silver mines will close down. And again, "we must grow more wheat, and for the extra cash we get for it, buy this wool." We have been growing more wheat in the past, but have got no extra cash for it. In the last few years, we have increased the wheat production 25 per cent. It has in the same time, depreciated in value 25 per cent.; thus while we have increased the production of wheat 100,000,000 bushels, its purchasing power has not increased one dollar, and a further increase of this production in the future will have the same effect as in the past, and the above will apply to cattle and horses as well. I do not expect, however, that the above will convince Mr. Paul.

Convince a free trader against his will, He is of the same opinion still.

Mr. Paul says: "The price of western wool will not be lowered if the tariff is taken off." Let us see. The professor tells us that the tariff on scouring wool is 22 to 23 cents a pound, according to quality. Now, the foreigners have been able to pay 22 cents a pound tariff on their poorest wool, and yet lay it down in Boston as cheap as ours, which at present is 52 cents a pound; then take off the 22 cents tariff, and they will lay this same wool down in Boston for 30 cents a pound. Will the manufacturer then pay us 52 cents for

ours? Certainly not. We will have to sell for the same as the foreigners do. It takes three pounds of our wool as it comes off the sheep to make one pound scouring. That will then leave us 10 cents a pound for our wool in Boston. The freight, commission, and storage are 5 cents a pound. That leaves us 5 cents a pound for it here. Now, wool cannot be grown for that price, consequently our wool industry will be destroyed and that will financially ruin thousands of our people. But, says Mr. Paul, "we must exchange our sheep for cattle." Who will exchange cattle for sheep when the latter become worthless? But suppose we could, what would we do with them? They cannot be taken on the desert as sheep can, as they cannot winter on snow and brush as the sheep do. Our winter range for cattle is already overstocked. "We must grow wheat then." We are growing all the wheat there can be grown with the present supply of water.

The fact of the matter is this, the wool industry does not materially interfere with any other industry of the Territory; the range they occupy is almost worthless for any other purpose, consequently, the destruction of the wool industry will be a total loss, and will be detrimental to all financial circles in the Territory. Already our merchants feel the effects of the President's message—the advance guard of free trade. Some of our sheep men have their wool lying in the east, where it cannot be sold only at ruinous prices. This is due to the uncertainty of the tariff, the manufacturers not making cloth any faster than they can dispose of it. These men are owing the stores, the stores in turn are owing the Salt Lake merchants, they perhaps are owing the merchants in the east, thus showing plainly that the sheep men are not the only ones that will suffer if the wool industry is destroyed.

Mr. Paul quotes a lot of figures from some of his standard works to show that the sheep decreased most when the tariff was the highest, and then adds: "However, I attach no great importance to the above statistics." Exactly. The professor does not any longer believe his own figures, and yet he has the effrontery to ask others to believe them. And again he says: "The cry of sheep men shows that they lament the fact that our land is becoming valuable, and is being occupied by industrious citizens." It shows no such thing. The land they occupy is not becoming valuable, only as the sheep make it so, nor is it occupied by industrious citizens; on the contrary, it is occupied by jack rabbits, wolves, bears, mountain lions, etc.

Mr. Paul thinks it a curious assertion that Utah horses and cows have declined in price, because the eastern States have been growing cows and horses of late instead of sheep. This is not curious at all. The last four years show a decrease of sheep in the Eastern States of 7,000,000 head, whereas, there should have been in order to keep pace with the population, an increase of nearly that amount. These sheep have been replaced by cattle and horses. Prices of all products are governed by the supply and demand. Now that the supply of horses and cattle is greater than the demand, it follows that the price goes down; whereas, if they had kept on growing sheep the supply of cattle would not have been more than the demand; therefore, the price would have been the same, but how can this affect Utah? On the same principle that the dog wags the tail, and not the tail the dog. The Utah stock market is governed by the eastern market, not the eastern market by Utah, as Mr. Paul would have it understood. We have a letter here from a friend in Missouri, wherein he says, in speaking of cattle, that it is not alone that the cattle are cheap here, but they cannot be sold at all. The above shows plainly why the cattle are cheap here, not because the sheep men are in a few places crowding out the cattle men, as that cannot affect the market in the least.

The professor could surely spend his time in a better cause than the destruction of the wool industry. Our postal service is curtailed rather much. Take Chester, for example. Years ago when it contained some twenty families, it had a postoffice; now, when the population is the double of that, and the terminus of a railroad, our free-trade administration discontinued the office, in order that they may still board up a little more money in the Treasury to help them along with their free trade project. Muddy, Emery County, is in the same fix. Here is surely something wrong, that the professor might turn his attention to, and at the same time have an opportunity to air his grammar.

Now that Mr. Paul claims to be a descendant of Israel, and no doubt going to the bosom of Abraham, and as the latter was a keeper of sheep, and may be in the business yet, would it not be better for the professor to feel a little more tolerable towards them, lest he will not be able to ensure their presence? or has he got a free ticket to the other side of the gulch? If so, I wish him a prosperous journey, and a safe arrival at his destination.

N. THOMPSON.

Ephraim, March 5th, 1886.

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